Keep Strong MR. ROOT'S REPORT Affairs of the War Department Dur-

Vinol is a Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.

The Reason Why We Indorse It so Emphatically.

We have had considerable experience in being able to watch the effects produced by various tenies. We can emphatically state that we know of nothing that will act as a general rebuilder, strength restorer and flesh creator, better than

When we feel as sure as we do of the good that can be accomplished by this scientific remedy, it would seem strange did we not endorse it and recommend it as highly as we are continually doing. It is painful for us to see any of our friends or fellow townspeople weak and debilitated and unable to enjoy life and in a condition where they are apt to succumb to some serious illness, when we feel as sure as we do that if they would but take Vinol they would find it to be a strength

builder and a health maintainer. We know that Vinol contains in a highly concentrated form those important medicinal elements that have always made cod liver oil famous. We know also that Vinol does not contain grease and is delicious to take, and we know, best of all, of hundreds of people who have been cured and made strong by it. Here is one of many. Mrs. G. W. HENRY, 205 First ave., Jollet,

"I take the greatest of pleasure in recommending such a fine toning and strengthening medicine as Vinol. I felt run down and was always tired. I had no appetite and did not seem to digest the food I ate properly. I have been taking Vinol for about two weeks and feel strong and well. I now theroughly enjoy my meals, and my domestic and social duties, which used to fatigue me, are now a source of pleasure. I am now a sincere friend of Vinol."

When we talk of Vinol we know whereof we speak, is absolutely true.

Henry Evans, Druggist.

YALE IN WAR.

What the Institution Did in the Revolution and Subsequent Contests. From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The memorial gateway now being erected at the entrance of the Yale campus between Osborne Hall and Welch Hall in memory of Gerard Ives and Ward Cheney, '96, will fitly commemorate the bravery of these two young men who died true soldiers' deaths. Many wish that at the coming bicentennial celebration, where Yale men are going to show what their history records of achievement along every line, some effort might be made to erect some suitable memorial to all those who have gone from

the college at the nation's call.

The roll of honor begins with the five Yale men who fought behind the rail fence at Bunker Hill. It would include Hunting-ton, the young student who preferred to miss his diploma than the chance of serveoma than the ch ing Washington, and Hitchcock, whose regnt's charge helped to win the battle of Princeton. Yele raised a military company, which Aaron Burr led against the British then New Haven was raided in 1779, and was at the same time that ex-President baggett "exercised the right of war." as he called it, to the extent of firing on the raiders from a post he chose on their road nto town. For this he was cruelly handled when later he was captured by the enemy. were Yale men in every division of Washington's army. There is no need to speak of Nathan Hale, 1773, but others, many as brave as the hero-spy, fought with him to the number of 102, and as befitted a school for training ministers. Yale sent thirty-six chaplains to the army besides the

What the college did toward helping the Union during the civil war was more even than her contribution of men and leaders during the revelution. The college was a small affair forty years ago. It was barely half the size of the present academic de-partment. But out of that body of under-graduates 170 enlisted in the northern army, and of the few southerners in the college, every one fought for the cause his practice. cople thought was right. From the whole body of Yale men, alumni and students, were actively engaged on the Union side, and of these 110 were killed or died in the field hospitals.

Connecticut's war record was one of the finest made by any state. She gave far in artillery, at Fort Riley, Kans.; the army excess of her proportion, and Yale, Connecticut's own college, followed the state's example. No college can equal her. Williams and Harvard gave nobly, but Yale's contribution was 300 men more than her famous sisters, and the roll of those sons who died for the cause is longer.

For the recent war, Yale sent forty un-dergraduates to the field battery, she raised money for two rifles for the crusier named after her, and she sent forty-five under-graduates to join their home regiments. Of the alumni, 215 were enrolled in the land manding officer of the general service and and sea forces, many as officers. Of the staff college.

whole Yale contingent, five were killed or he explains at length his scheme, and

died of disease contracted in camp.

Elephant Catcher Needed.

tle guards are no protection.

From the Scientific American. An elephant catcher rather than a cow catcher seems to be needed in India. On the railroad between Bengal and Assam. according to the Railroad Gazette, as the superintendent of the line was making an inspection trip, while passing through the great Nambar forest, the train came to a stop with a joit that threw the travelers out of their berths. The train had run into a herd of wild elephants which were trotting down the track, the last of which legs broken and was thrown into the ditch, while the engineer counted seven others which got away. This is not the first time that wild elephants have got on the track, and ordinary fences and cat-

At Home

you may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that is, the natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa benefited by their use.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

cures constipation, purifies the blood, and is a positive specific for stomach, liver and kidney complaints.

Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article with the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,

Military and Civil Conditions in the Philippines.

The first installment of the annual report of the Secretary of War was made public today. It relates almost entirely to the reorganization of the army, military conditions in the Philippines, a new system of military education and the arrangement for the establishment of the Cuban re-

The regular establishment now consists of 3,253 officers and 76,084 enlisted men. There are also 4,336 men of the Hospital Corps, 172 volunteer surgeons in the Philippines, 4,973 native scouts, under the command of 98 officers, in the Philippines, and 25 officers and 815 men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. There are 1,522 officers and 31,952 enlisted men in the United States, 1,111 officers and 42,128 enlisted men in the Philippines, and 166 officers and 4,748 enlisted men in Cuba.

The recruitment of the new organizations and the maintenance of the old have been and the maintenance of the old have been accomplished without difficulty, and the material obtained appears by the reports to be of the best quality. About three-fourths of the total number of applicants were rejected and about one-fourth accepted. Of those accepted about 90 per cent were native born and about 10 per cent returning desirance. cent naturalized citizens.

Great care was taken in the appointment of the additional officers provided for by the reorganization law. Five hundred and five enlisted men have been examined and 214 have been passed, declared qualified, and commissioned as second lieutenants. Eight and will refund your money hundred and thirty-nine volunteer officers if you are not satisfied, after giving it a fair trial, that what we tell you about it is absolutely true.

have been ordered for examination, of whom 104 declined, 97 have been found not qualified, 157 remain with their cases undetermined and 481 have been accepted and commissioned. There remain 142 original vacancies to be filled under the statute, and there are on file 10,362 applications.

The Secretary admits that some mistakes have been made in these appointments, but expresses the belief "that in the main we have secured a very excellent body of officers, who will do credit to the service. It is especially gratifying to find so great a number of enlisted men who are able to demonstrate their fitness to receive com-

The system of details to the staff and sup-ply departments which the act of February 2 substituted for permanent appointments has been commenced, and thirty-one officers are now satisfactorily performing their duties under such details. The reports show that the food and cloth-

ing furnished to the army during the year have been satisfactory, that the health of our troops has been good and the death rate low.

Anti-Canteen Law.

Regarding the anti-canteen law, the Secretary says :

'The provisions of section 38 of the act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, have been carried into full force and effect, pursuant to the directions of the statute.

"When the orders were issued for the en-forcement of this section of the law, the forcement of this section of the law, the commanding officers of the various posts and military organizations were directed to report upon its effects. A great body of reports has been received, which indicate that the effect of the law is unfortunate. I think, however, that a sufficient time has not elapsed to give the law a fair trial, and the observation and report of its working will be continued during the ensuing year."
The Secretary indorses the remarks made

by the board of visitors to the Military Academy, regarding the eradication of the practice of hazing and the necessity for new buildings on modern lines.

Instruction of Officers.

With a view to maintaining the high standard of instruction and general training of the officers of the army, and for the establishment of a coherent plan by which the work may be made progressive, the Secretary of War submits a general scheme of instruction to officers. This scheme contemplates, in addition to the Military Academy, of schools of instruction for officers

as follows: At each military post an officers' school

for elementary instruction in theory and Special service schools: The artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va.; the engineer school of application, Washington barracks, service schools: The artillery District of Columbia; the school of sub-marine defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.; the school of application for cavalry and field

A war college, for the most advanced in-struction, at Washington barracks, District of Columbia.

The war college is to be under the immediate direction of a board of five officers detailed from the army at large and the following ex-officio members: The chief of engineers, the chief of artillery, the superintendent of the Military Academy, the com-

says that the war college board shall exer-cise general supervision and inspection of all the different schools above enumerated, and shall be charged with the duty of maintaining through them a complete sys-tem of military education, in which each separate school shall perform its proper

part. Regarding a general staff the Secretary

says: "No one can doubt that the general and field officers of our army have been too exclusively occupied in details of administration, with inadequate opportunity and provision for the study of great questions, the consideration and formation of plans, comprehensive forethought against future contingencies and co-ordination of the various

branches of the service with a view to har-monlous action. A body of competent mili-tary experts should be charged with these matters of the highest importance, and to that end I strongly urge the establishment by law of a general staff, of which the war college board shall form a part." A consolidation of the supply departments s recommended.

is recommended.

"I am satisfied," says Secretary Root,
"that the division of the supply departments into separate bodies, acting independently of each other, and each responsible only to a civilian Secretary of War,
is a bad arrangement, resulting often in
confusion, in conflict, in unnecessary expenditure of money, in increase of paper work, and making it difficult to fix responsibility. The quartermaster's, commissary and pay departments should be consolidated under such provisions regarding the present permanent officers in those departments as shall secure them against injus

The Militia.

On the subject of militia and volunteers the Secretary says:

"The present provisions of law relating to the militia, and to the raising of volunteer forces, are quite imperfect and unsatisfactory. The militia law stands today practically as it was enacted in 1792, and is practically as it was enacted in 1192, and is practically obsolete. It is very desirable that Congress should now exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia. The organization and armament of the National Guards of the several states which are treated as militial control of the control several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations made by Congress, should be made the same as those provided by Congress for the regular and volunteer forces. The relations of the National Guard organizations to the national forces, and the obligations and duties of those organ-izations in time of war, should be clearly defined, so that the confusion and distress regarding their action which accompanied

the examination of officers of the National Guard, and other citizens who may apply to be examined, as to their qualifications to hold volunteer commissions; that the persons passing such examinations shall receive certificates, stating the office for which they are found to be qualified, and upon the calling out of a volunteer force shall be entitled to receive commissions for such offices.

such offices.
"I recommend that the War Department be authorized to arm the National Guard with the present service small arms used by the regular army, navy and marine corps; that the National Guard of the several states be treated as a first reserve, to be called into the service of the United States to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, the term of service under any call to be limited to nine months; that the President be authorized, on the request of the gov-ernor of any state, to detail officers of the regular army for instruction, staff and in-spection duties with the National Guard of such state; that the War Department be authorized to furnish transportation, rations and tentage to officers and men of National Guard organizations who shall take part with the forces of the regular army in annual encampment and maneuvers at national military camps; that the department be authorized to allow travel pay, commutation of rations and quarters, commutation of quarters, to officers of the National Guard attending and regular-ly taking part in the courses of instruction at the general service and staff college at Fort Leavenworth. Both of these provi-sions should be within reasonable limits,

proportional to the numbers of National Guard organizations in the several states. "I recommend that the President be now empowered to organize the volunteer forces whenever called out, in the manner provided for by the act of March 2, 1899, for the organization of the volunteer force which has recently returned from the Philippines, with such modifications as shall be necessary to give effect to the views above ex-

Pacific Cable Recommended.

A strong recommendation is made for a Pacific cable. The Secretary says: "The chief of the signal corps again urges attention to the great importance of an American trans-Pacific cable. The requirements for the use of such a cable by our own government in Hawaii and in the Philippine Islands are so great that either it should be constructed and owned by the government, or if constructed by a private corporation the landing rights should be granted upon such conditions that the owners shall always remain, in fact, an American corporation, and shall be subject to such control and regulation by Congress as will insure government control when nec-essary, and commercial freedom in the use of the cable at all times."

Three Retirements.

The Secretary recommends "as a slight recognition of the obligations of the country" to Major Generals Wesley Merritt, John R. Brooke and Elwell S. Otis that Congress authorize the President to place them on the retired list as lieutenant generals. He also recommends that the veteran officers of the civil war remaining in the army be retired in the next higher grade than their present rank.

Philippine Conditions.

Regarding military conditions in the Philippines, the Secretary says in part: At the date of my last report, formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines had practically terminated, and the Filipino insurgent forces had adopted a system of guerrilla warfare, closely approaching brigandage. To suc-cessfully contend against this condition and to suppress it, to afford protection to the peaceful and unarmed inhabitants, and to re-establish local civil governments had necessitated the distribution of our forces to more than 400 stations. This process continued until a maximum of 502 stations were occupied, holding every important town and strategic point in the archipelago. The scattered guerrilla insurgent bands (b-tained funds and supplies from the towns and the country in the vicinity of their operations. The people thus contributing

This policy had been adhered to in the hope that it might make friendly neighbors of the natives, but, on the contrary, they seemed suspicious of this beneficence, and looked upon it as an evidence of weakness. It was therefore decided to apply more rigidly to the residents of the archipelago the laws of war touching the government of occupied places. Notice of this intention was given by a proclamation issued by the military governor, December 20, 1900, fully ters of instruction, and followed by more vigorous field operations. It was followed immediately by the deportation to the Island of Guam of about fifty prominent Filipino insurgent army officers, civil officials, insurgent agents, sympathizers and agitators.

The field work of the army was continued with renewed vigor from each of the 500 stations, and was conducted simultaneously throughout the entire archipelago with such telling results that, with the exception of Lukban in Samar and Malvar in southern Luzon, all prominent insurgent leaders with commands were captured or sur-

Capture of Aguinaldo.

The most important single military event of the year in the Philippines was the capture of Aguinaldo, successfully accomplished by Brigadler General Frederick Funston. His capture was soon followed by the surrender of such prominent Filipino leaders as Tinio, Aglipay, Trias and Cailles, with their entire following.
The operations of the field forces were so

vigorous and unrelenting that more than 1,000 contacts occurred between our troops and the insurgents from May, 1900, to June 30, 1901, in which the insurgent casualties were: Killed, 3,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095; with a total of 15,693 rifles and nearly .00,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition captured and surrendered. Our casualties during the same period were: Killed, 245; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20.

I cannot speak too highly of the work of and men have been equal to the best requirements, not only of military service, but of the civil administration with which they were charged in all its details from the date of our occupancy in August, 1898, until the inauguration of a civil governor on the 4th of July, 1901.

recent disturbances in Samar and southern Luzon are of minor consequence, and are being stamped out by the vigorous operations of the troops. Small disturbances of this character are, unfortunately, to be expected, but will be controlled and guarded against by every means possible.

Cuban Affairs. A large portion of the report is devoted to Cuban affairs. Referring to the Cuban constitution and the situation generally,

the Secretary says in part: "I do not fully agree with the wisdom of some of the provisions of this constitution; but it provides for a republican form of government; it was adopted after long and patient consideration and discussion; it represents the views of the delegates elected by the people of Cuba; and it contains no features which would and it contains no features which would justify the assertion that a government organized under it will not be one to which the United States may properly transfer the obligations for the protection of life and property under international law, assumed in the treaty of Paris.

"By virtue of the ordinance of June 12, 1991, amounted these the constitution described in the constitution of the property of of the p 1901, appended thereto, the constitution de-

ines the future relations of the United States with Cuba by the provisions the presence of which Congress has made a presence of which Congress has made a condition precedent to the President's leaving the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people. The constitution thus adopted and perfected has been treated accordingly by the military government as an acceptable basis for the formation of the new government to which, when organized and installed, the control of the island is to be transferred; and such a transfer may be anticipated before the close of the approaching session of Congress. If the people of Cuba and their officers exhibit, under the government of their own choice, the same self-restraint and respect for law which have characterized their relations to the intervening terized their relations to the intervening government during our occupation under the treaty of Paris, the success of the Cuban administration may be confidently

expected.
"The new republ'c will begin its independent career with the hearty friendship and sincere good wishes of all the officers and soldiers of the United States who have fought and labored for the good of Cuba, and who have learned to appreciate the many admirable and attractive qualities of her people. I think that as the period Every mor

the outbreak of the war with Spain may not again occur.

"I recommend that the President be authorized to convene boards of officers for the examination of officers of the National Guard, and other citizens who may apply to be examined, as to their qualifications to hold volunteer commissions; that the persons passing such examinations shall receive certificates, stating the office for which they are found to be qualified, and upon the calling out of a volunteer force."

Of American occupation draws toward its close there is more appreciation by the Cubans of what the people of the United States have done for them. During the recent severe illness of the military governor the manifestations of esteem and affection for him were especially gratifying; and the lamented death of President McKinley was followed by general expressions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the island.

"The chief apparent obstacle to the fu-ture prosperity of the island is to be found in its commercial relations with the Unitture prosperity of the island is to be found in its commercial relations with the United States, and the necessity of securing some reciprocal arrangement under which a concession shall be made from the tariff duties now imposed by the United States upon the principal Cuban products.

"The prosperity of Cuba depends upon finding a market for her principal products, sugar and tobacco, at a reasonable profit. Under existing conditions, or any conditions which are to be anticipated, she can find such a market for her sugar, and to a great degree for her tobacco, only in the United States. Under the existing provisions of the United States tariff law the prices which can be realized for Cuban sugar and a large part of Cuban tobacco in this market are not sufficient to pay the duties, cost of transportation and production, and yield a living profit to the producer.

Efforts to Revive Their Industries. In reliance upon fair and generous treatment by the United States, the Cuban planters have made strenuous efforts to revive their great industry, and have raised their product of sugar from 308,000 tons in 1899 to 615,000 tons in 1900, while the output for the present year is estimated at something over 800,000 tons. Incited by our precept and trusting to our friendship, they have struggled to retrieve the disasters have struggled to retrieve the disasters under which their country had suffered. All the capital they had or could borrow has been invested in the rebuilding of their mills and the replanting of their land. More than half of the people of the island are depending directly or indirectly upon the success of that industry. If it succeeds we may expect peace, plenty, domestic order and the happiness of a free and contented people to reward the sacrifice of tented people to reward the sacrifice of American lives and treasure through which American lives and treasure through which Cuba was set free. If it fails we may expect that the fields will again become waste, the mills will again be dismantled, the great body of laborers will be thrown out of employment, and that poverty and starvation, disorder and anarchy will ensue; that the charities and the schools which we have been building the laborate will deal with the deal will be a set of the schools which we have been building up will find no money for their support and will be discontinued; that the sanitary precautions which have made Cuba no longer a dreaded source of pestilence, but one of the most healthy islands in the world, will of necessity be abandoned, and our Atlantic seaboard must again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of guarantines at a

again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of quarantines at an annual cost of many millions.

Cuba has acquiesced in our right to say that she shall not put herself in the hands of any other power, whatever her necessities, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Correlative to this right is a duty of ple. Correlative to this right is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which toward her will be but justice; to shape our laws so that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our

Our present duty to Cuba can be per-formed by the making of such a reciprocal tariff arrangement with her as President McKinley urged in his last words to his countrymen at Buffalo on the 5th of September. A reasonable reduction in our duties upon Cuban sugar and tobacco, in ex-change for fairly compensatory reductions of Cuban duties upon American products, will answer the purpose, and I strongly urge that such an arrangement be promptly made. It would involve no sacrifice, but would be as advantageous to us as it would be to Cuba. The market for American prod-ucts in a country with such a population, such wealth and purchasing power, as Cuba with prosperity would speedily acquire, made certain by the advantage of prefer-ential duties, would contribute far more to our prosperity than the portion of our pres-ent duties which we would be required to

Reciprocal Arrangements.

A large part of the \$37,000,000 of merchandise which Cuba now imports from countries other than the United States, and of the much greater amount which she would import if prosperous, should come, and with a proper reciprocal arrangement inevitably would come from the United States.

Aside from the moral obligation to which we committed ourselves when we drove Spain out of Cuba, and aside from the or-dinary considerations of commercial advanare the weightiest reasons of American public policy pointing in the same direc-tion; for the peace of Cuba is necessary peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United The same consideration which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live. The condition of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba is already such that the earliest possible action by Congress upon this subject is desir-

able. Two purely local matters are referred to in the report, as follows:

Buildings and Grounds. The many duties of the War Department in relation to the public buildings and grounds of Washington, and to the statues and memorials authorized or proposed by Congress, have brought the department into frequent conference with the commission selected by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia to prepare plans for the development of the park system of the District, consisting of Messrs. Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim and Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., who have now associated with them Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens. In admirable spirit that commission seeks to restore and develop the original designs of President Washington and L'Enfant; and the plans which they are about to present for the work to be done hereafter in making the capital city more beautiful, have the hearty approval and sympathy of the cannot speak too highly of the work of army in the Philippines. The officers happily be adopted, have that department's

Need of a Building for Records. Attention is again asked to the insufficient space in the War Department building for the preservation of records and the transaction of business and to the constantly increasing necessity for the construction of a fireproof building to preserve the great mass of invaluable records which, if destroyed, could never be supplied. The annual increase of these records is steadily crowding the officers and clerks of the department out of the room which is necessary for the transaction of their business.

NEW YORK PAWNSHOPS.

About Hypothecated Goods Known to Police. From the New York Times.

Perhaps the person who happens to be temporarily "hard up" and who isn't sometimes?-even Senator Hanna had to borrow five cents car fare the other day because he didn't happen to have any money with him and who goes into a pawnshop, glides into one of the stalls and "soaks" his watch, for a day, or perhaps two, fancies that nobody will know anything about it. The person will be wrong. There has been a great deal more to if than that. His name and address will have been reported to police headquarters and registered there, to-gether with the number of his watch, and all this will be on record in black and white, not only for the present generation, but for

not only for the present generation, but for posterity.

Incidentally it will probably surprise the general reader to learn how many watches are pawned in New York in the course of a year. As a matter of record, there are considerably more than 1,000,000 watches entered in pawn at the various licensed shops in this city in the course of a twelvemonth. Of course, these are not 1,000,000 different watches for a good many of them are realof course, these are not 1,000,000 different watches, for a good many of them are real-ized upon and taken out several times. The number pawned, too, varies from month to month, but on an average there are quite fully 100,000 different entries monthly for pawned watches, reported to police head-quarters, and there filed away for future reference.

The reason for the entry of the watches, with their numbers and the names and addresses of their owners, is that a means may be provided for the tracing and recov-ery of articles that have been either stolen from or lost - by their original owners. Every morning each pawnbroker in the

city goes to the nearest police station, and there reports his pledges of the day before. In the case of watches—and the same rule applies to typewriters and bicycles-the last three numbers of the article are written down on a card, which is filed away. The complete number is also entered, but only the last three figures count in the filing away process. If the number of the watch, for instance, is 265,784, the card will be put in the 784 box. Here is an illustration of the working of the system. Suppose it is reported to police headquarters that a watch, the last three numbers of which are 784, has been pawned. This report is put in the box with all the 784 cards next day the report may be received that a watch numbered 265,784 has been pawned. Box No. 784 is looked into, and if the stolen watch is numbered 265,784, all there is to be done is to go and get it.

THE

PEOPLES

IMMON SENSE

MEDICAL

ADVISER

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THEPEOPLES

MEDICAL ADVISER

GROWN-UP INFANTS.

Esop's Fable Concerning the Rabbit Her Litter and the Hatch. From the New York Herald.

Aesop tells of a rabbit that, begging protection for her infant litter, succeeded in borrowing a hutch from a compassionate neighbor. When the owner of the lodgings sought to regain them she was put off from time to time with pitiful pleas, until at last. on calling one day, the compassionate proprietor was confronted by the tenant and the now adult "infants," who displayed their teeth and said, "Put us out if you

How like those infant industries pleading with the American taxpayer decade after decade for still a little longer lease of protection, and now, when the disconsolate fellow seeks merely a poor little "reciprocity" corner in his own lodging, he is confronted with the giant progeny in the form of billion dollar trusts and told to "go

'way back and sit down."

In his last speech the lamented President McKinley said: "Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The period of exclusiveness is past." Read the report of the reciprocity convention in our Washington dispatches this morning and trace the influence of the big industries that want a protective tariff retained in order that they may tax the domestic consumer to the highest notch, regardless of the fact that the policy shuts out of foreign markets no end of other

By Test Has Proven Best.

to the man's unhappy end. The man-eating plant may be a myth, but even if it be a reality its perils are rare and insignificant compared with the dangers to which we are exposed in our own country from an insatiable maneating microbe. Thousands and tens of thousands are destroyed by this microbe every year, and so fatal is its attack that in a great many cases resistance is looked upon as useless. When this microbe attacks the body the flesh is slowly consumed, and this slow consuming gives its name to the disease it indicates-Consumption. In view of the peril of pulmonary disease and the prevalent feeling of the hopelessness of finding a cure for diseased lungs, there are two great facts that are worth remem-bering. The first fact is this: About twenty-five per cent.

It is said that the little pitcher plant of our own country, which

satisfies its flesh-craving appetite with insects, grows to enormous proportions in some tropical climates and feeds upon men. Travelers have told strange and affrighting stories of this freak of flowers;

stories in which some wanderer groping his way at night, per-chance, is caught on the thorns of the hungry plant and devoured,

the shreds of clothes still clinging to the thorns, being the only clue

of men and women dying in hospitals have the lungs marked by the scars of tuberculosis. They have all had consumption, and have overcome it. They have had consumption and been cured. In those scars that mark the healed wounds in the lung tissues, Nature affirms, consumption has been cured. The second important fact to remember in connection with the prevalence of consumption is this: Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures obstinate coughs, bron-chitis, weak lungs and other forms of disease, which if neglected or unskilfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption. It is admitted that in the present stage of medical science consumption in its extreme stages is incurable. But what is the extreme and incurable stage? In a letter which follows it is said that the physicians pronounced the writer in the last stage of consumption. But "Golden Medical Discovery" cured her.

MAN-EATERS

"I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your wonderful medicines," writes Mrs. Harrette Martin, of Pedlo, Boone Co., Ark. "For seven years I suffered with a complication of diseases, including heart trouble, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and female weakness. During that time I think I suffered all that human flesh could suffer. I was never without pains somewhere or other. Was just dragging around, part of the time in bed, and was nnable to do anything at all. In the summer of 1898 I was obliged to go to bed. Had smothering spells and a great misery in the lower bowels, and a very severe cough. I was treated by three of the best doctors this country affords for twelve weeks. I could not sit up only as I was propped up in bed, or I would cough and smother until I could not lie down. Finally, the doctors said I had consumption in the last stage—and that I was bound to die. No one that saw me said I would ever get well, so I gave up in despair. My husband persuaded me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine, so he bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could tell my cough was better after a

'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' Now I do my own work for my family of four. I have had no bad spells since taking the "The doctors said I had consumption in the last stage and was bound to die." The woman under that death sentence was reprieved and restored to life and its activities by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There are people who will say, "The doctors must have been wrong. They made a mistake. She could not have had consumption in its last stage." That may be true. Doctors do make mistakes. They surely made a mistake when they said Mrs. Martin was "bound to die." She did not die. "Golden Medical Discovery" cured her.

few doses. I continued his medicine until I had taken six bottles each of his

Doctors in their diagnosis of disease may be right or wrong, but this fact remains that men and women with deep-seated coughs, weak and bleeding lungs, night-sweats and emaciation have been perfectly and permanently cured

by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If you are troubled with a cough don't neglect it. Cure it by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." If your lungs are weak and there is a tendency to lung "trouble" "Golden Medical Discovery" makes weak lungs strong. No matter what stage of disease you may have reached "Golden Medical Discovery" is worth a trial because it has cured so many so-called hopeless cases, and reprieved so many sufferers from lung diseases who had been given up to die by local physicians.

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't be fooled into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine can show.

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW

About the care of your body in sickness or in health you will find in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work, containing ever a thousand large pages, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 ene-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRICK PAVEMENTS CRUMBLE. Handsome When Laid, but Wear Ragged Under Heavy Traffic. From the American Asphalt Journal. The adoption of brick pavements by mu-

nicipalities for use on streets requiring heavy traffic has been practically abandoned. It was quite a "fad" for a few years to lay brick pavements, and their handsome appearance when first laid created a strong prejudice with the public in their favor; but it has been clearly demonstrated that they do not have the wear-ing qualities, are noisy and very expensive. The system generally adopted of introduc-ing them through private petitions of property owners, who bore the larger part of the expense, induced the city officials in many cases to accept them without a thor

many cases to accept them without a thorough investigation.

Perhaps the most important subject that city officials ever have for consideration is that of street paving, and it is surprising to many that a unanimity of sentiment is not attainable on the relative merits of materials to be used for this number. That the rials to be used for this purpose. That the propaganda work of different contractors who are financially interested in the va-rious substances may have something to do with this condition is obvious to those giv of it can be readily obtained by any person who takes the time necessary for investi

Brick pavements were first used only in small towns, and became popular as an outlet for the neighboring clays and shales when baked into brick. The extremely light traffic was in their favor, and the experi-ment was tried in a few large cities, but always with the same result. Brick pave-ments will not stand any but the lightest

ing a street of heavy or medium traffic. Repairs are impossible, and putting in a new brick pavement will not be tolerated. The commissioner of the board of public works of Chicago says in his report, dated January 5, 1901: "The introduction of brick for paving purposes has not been a success in this city. The ordinance prescribing the quality and size of bricks to be used for pavements, and establishing the test to which they were to be subjected before acceptance has been carefully compiled with. ceptance has been carefully complied with, out the result has not been satisfactory. On many streets where the bricks have been placed they crumble under the heavy street traffic to which they are subjected. and it is clearly evident that the use o brick in the streets extensively traveled will not be satisfactory either to the prop-erty owner or to the general public."

NAMES OF CLOTHES.

History of the Nomenclature of Wearing Apparel.

From the Chicago Chronicle. Some people occasionally feel bewildered by the names the articles of feminine apparel bear, and will be interested in learning their origin and derivation. The word "costume" comes from the French word signifying custom and dress from the French verb dresser, to make straight, and this is derived from deriger, to direct; petticoat comes from the Anglo-Norman outdoor garment, which was called a 'cotte," and was subsequently modified into coat. Petticoat, or small coat, is due to petty, signifying small. Skirt is from the Anglo-Saxon word scyrtan, to sh We have come to consider that which cov-ers the lower part of the body as a skirt

always with the same result. Brick pavements will not stand any but the lightest traffic and are classed as experimental and short-lived, but little better than wooden pavements. Reports of several cities are before us, and from which we extract the following:

Tonawanda, N. Y.—Population, 7,145. Light traffic on Adams street, brick pavement disintegrating inside of three and one-half years.

Youngstown, Ohlo.—Population, 23,220. Brick pavement giving way under heavy traffic.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Population, 52,324. Brick pavement a complete failure.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Brick pavement declared unsuitable.

Kansas City, Mo.—Population, 119,666. Brick pavement utter failure.

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From Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco and many other places the reports are the same, and brick pavements are described as inferior in wearing qualities. In Chicago, near the center of the city, adjoining the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for pavening the stock exchange.